THE

# Caledonian Mercury

No. 9989. EDINBURGH, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19. 1785.

## LAMBERTON RACES.

TO be RUN for over Lamberton Edge, on TUESDAY the 1st of November, FIFTY POUNDS, for all ages and qualifications, carrying the following weights.

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| Four years old, | 7 st. 9 lib. | Six years old, | 8 st. 10 lib. |
| Five years old, | 8 st. 3 lib. | Aged, | 9 st. |

Heats twice round the course to a Heat.

On WEDNESDAY the 2d, a SILVER CUP for all ages and qualifications.

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|---|---|---|---|
| Four years old, | 7 st. 5 lib. | Six years old, | 8 st. 7 lib. |
| Five years old, | 8 st. | Aged, | 8 st. 10 lib. |

Ditto Heats as above.

On THURSDAY the 3d, a SWEEPSTAKES for Hunters, carrying 13 stone, rode by Gentlemen.

Heats twice round the course to a Heat, by actual Hunters of last season; and no Horse to be allowed to start that ever won more than one Fifty, and that Fifty to have been a Hunters Plate, Match, or Sweepstakes, or not allowed to start.

Proper certificates of the Horses ages and qualifications, to be produced at the entry; and all disputes to be determined by the Stewards.

Each Horse to pay Two Guineas at entry for the Fifty, and One Guinea for the Cup.

WILLIAM ROBERTSON, Esq; } Stewards.
JOSEPH MARSHALL, Esq; }

N. B. The Horses to be entered at the King's Arms, (Mr Parker's) Berwick, on Saturday before running, between the hours of two and six afternoon.

*ORDINARIES.*

The first day at the King's Arms.
The second day at the Red Lyon. And,
The third day at the Hen and Chickens, Berwick.
ASSEMBLIES every Night.

N. B. The winner of one Plate not to be allowed to start for the other.

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*In the Press, and speedily will be published by Subscription,*

In One Volume Quarto, price One Guinea in Boards,

THE OFFICE, POWERS, and JURISDICTION, of his Majesty's JUSTICES of PEACE; also his Majesty's Commissioners of Excise and Customs. With an accurate abstract of the Laws and Statutes relative to the Revenue of Great Britain, which fall under the cognizance of the Justices of the Peace. Interspersed with observations in Law upon the various subjects.

By ROBERT BOYD, L. L. D.

It is proposed, that this work, if a sufficient number of Subscribers appear, shall be ready for publication in the beginning of next winter.

Subscriptions taken in by Elphinston Balfour, Bookseller to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and all the other Booksellers in town.

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ALEXANDER LIVINGSTON, opposite Chapel of Ease, Crosscauseway, Edinburgh, has just now got to hand, a very large assortment of GREEN and BOHEA TEAS, from the last sale from the India-house, London; and likewise, a few chests of very fine high-flavoured GOTTENBURGH TEA, which he sells at the reasonable rates, as he has it in his power to purchase upon equal terms with any in Scotland.

N. B. Commissions pointedly answered.

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MARGARET GUTHRIE, relict of John Cleland Watch and Clock maker in Lawn-market, Edinburgh, begs leave to inform her Friends, and the Customers of her late husband, That the business is to be carried on by Charles Mollison, an experienced watch and clock maker, for the behoof of her and her small family, under the firm of CLELAND and MOLLISON.—Commissions from the country will be punctually and faithfully executed.

Those to whom John Cleland was indebted, will please give in notes of their debts to the said Margaret Guthrie.

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## RIMSIDE MOOR HOUSE.

*Northumberland, Sept.* 8. 1785.

JOHN BELL, late Waiter at the Queen's Head, Morpeth, begs leave to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public in general, That he has taken and entered upon Rimside Moor House, late in the possession of Mr Amos Turnbull, which he has fitted up in a genteel manner; and humbly hopes, from his care and attention to the road, to merit the countenance and support of his Friends and the Public in general, which shall ever be most gratefully acknowledged, by their most obedient humble servant,

JOHN BELL.

N. B. Neat Post Chaises, able Horses, and careful Drivers, on the shortest notice.

This House divides the stages equally between Wooler-Haugh-Head and Morpeth.

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## BROKE PRISON.

THAT upon the night of Friday the 16th, or early in the morning of Saturday the 17th of September current, ANDREW STORIE in Ironbuckle, parish of Monkland, and JOHN BROOM in Reddenrigmuir, parish of Polmont, late prisoners in the tolbooth of Linlithgow, who had been incarcerated for civil debt, BROKE PRISON, and made their escape, by sawing through the iron bars of the prison window. Any person or persons who shall secure the said Andrew Storie and John Broom, in any of his Majesty's goals within Scotland, or give information so as they may be secured, shall receive a suitable reward from the Magistrates of Linlithgow, to whom any information regarding the said Prisoners may be addressed.

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*AT LEITH—FOR LONDON,*

## THE MARY,

JOHN HAY Master,

Now taking in goods at the Birth, and will sail 1st October, to be depended on.

For freight or passage apply to Mr Hay, Leith, or at the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, at 'Change hours.

N. B. This vessel is almost new, built of the very best materials, and is fitted up in the most elegant manner for the accommodation of passengers.

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*AT LONDON—FOR LEITH,*

## THE LIVINGSTON,

ALEXANDER GORDON Master,

Lying at Hawley's Wharf, taking in goods for Leith, Edinburgh, and all places adjacent, and will sail 28th September current, to be depended on.

N. B. Good accommodation for passengers.

The Master to be spoke with at the New-England Coffeehouse, Threadneedle Street, by the Royal Exchange, at 'Change hours; morning and evening on board the ship.

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TO be SOLD, by private bargain, at Burntisland,

## A NEW SLOOP,

37 feet long in the keel, 14¾ feet in the beam, and 7 feet 8 inches depth in the hold.

For particulars, apply to George Morrison the proprietor and builder, who will show the premisses.

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## DECLARATION OF THE KING OF PRUSSIA.

*Delivered by his Excellency Count de Lusi, the Prussian Ambassador, to the Marquis of Carmarthen, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.*

THE King believed to have every reason to expect, that the Court of Vienna had given up all thoughts of an exchange of Bavaria, or an acquisition thereof in any other manner, after such an acquisition had been proved to the said Court to be inadmissible, in the conferences held at Braunau, in the month of September 1778; after the said Court had renounced all its pretensions on Bavaria by the peace of Teschen, and had become itself, together with the other contracting and mediating powers of that peace, guarantee of the covenants of the House Palatine, whereby that House is not allowed any alienation, or, as it is expressed, "any exchange of its possessions:" His Majesty, however, having been apprized in the month of January of the present year, by the Duke of Deux Ponts, that the Court of Vienna had, notwithstanding these important considerations, proposed to that Prince an exchange of the whole of Bavaria, together with the Upper County Palatine and the Duchies of Neuburg and Sulzbach, for a part of the Austrian Netherlands; His Majesty was anxious to communicate his uneasiness on that account to the Empress of Russia, as guarantee of the peace of Teschen. The answer which her Imperial Majesty gave to the King, through her Minister Prince Dolgoroucki, "that after the refusal of "the Duke of Deux Ponts, there was no more thought about "such an exchange," might have been a sufficient assurance to the King, if his Majesty could have been equally secure with respect to the intentions of the Court of Vienna. But that Court has too evidently shewn, by the steps taken in the course of the present year, as well as by the system it has at all times pursued, that it cannot bring itself to an entire renunciation of the project of making, sooner or later, an acquisition of Bavaria.

The said Court, after having in its first circular declaration dissimulated the existence of this project, assures indeed in the latter an intimation of the declaration of the Court of Russia, that it never entertained, nor ever should entertain the least thought of a violent or forced exchange of Bavaria. But this distinction between forced or voluntary shews evidentally that the Court of Vienna still entertains an idea of the possibility of a barter of Bavaria. This conjecture, already strong enough in itself, is too well confirmed by the assertion of the Court of Vienna, that by virtue of the peace of Baden, "the House "Palatine has full liberty to [illegible] true the 18th article of the peace of Baden says, "that in "case the House of Bavaria finds it convenient to make some "exchange of its possessions in return for others, his Most "Christian Majesty promises not to oppose the same." It follows clearly, however, from this very article, that the contracting parties did not mean thereby to allow to the House of Bavaria, any thing further than a partial exchange of some district or piece of country suitable to its interest; but it certainly was not, nor could it be understood at that time, to allow a total exchange of a large Electorate and Fief of the Empire (which being under the disposition of the Golden Bull was not at all liable to an alteration of this nature) which would have too nearly affected and overturned the essential constitution of the Electoral College, and even the integrity of the whole confederate system of the empire. Admitting even that by the peace of Baden, the House of Bavaria was allowed to make a partial exchange, suitable to its interest, of some part of its possessions, this power has since been abrogated by the eighth article of the peace of Teschen, and by the separate act concluded at the same time between the Elector Palatine, and the Duke of Deux Ponts; because the covenants of the House Palatine of the year 1766, 1771, and 1774, are therein renewed, whereby all the possessions of the House of Bavaria Palatine are charged with a perpetual and inalienable Fideicomis. The ancient Pragmatic sanction of that House, concluded at Pavia in the year 1329, is likewise referred to therein, whereby that whole illustrious House has bound itself never to exchange nor otherwise alienate the least part of its possessions. Now as the peace of Teschen, together with all its separate acts, is under the guarantee of the King and the Elector of Saxony, as principal contracting parties of that peace, likewise under the guarantee of the two mediating powers, the Courts of Russia and France, and the whole empire; it follows, therefore, that no exchange of Bavaria whatever can any more take place without the consent and concurrence of the powers just mentioned; and especially not without the intervention of the King and all his co-estates of the empire, whose essential interest it is that this great and important Duchy of Bavaria should remain with the House Palatine; because it must be striking to every body, that independent of the geographical and political disproportion between the Austrian Netherlands and the whole of Bavaria, the transferring of so large and fine a country to the House of Austria, and thereby rounding as it were the Austrian monarchy, (which already preponderates too much) would take away all balance of power in Germany; and the security, as well as the liberty of all the States of the empire, would only depend upon the discretion of the House of Austria. It seems that this great and powerful House ought to be contented with its vast monarchy, and not to think any more of an acquisition so alarming, not only to Germany, but likewise to all Europe.

It should likewise remember, that in the barrier treaty of 1715, it has promised to the maritime powers never to alienate any part of the Netherlands to any Prince but of its own house; a stipulation which cannot be set aside without the consent of the contracting parties. The King cannot, therefore, but be persuaded by all that has been advanced, that the Court of Vienna will not very soon, or perhaps never, give up the project of making, sooner or later, an acquisition of Bavaria, by some means or other, and that, according to the principles manifested still in its latter circular declaration, it reserves to itself yet the possibility and power thereof. His Majesty thought he could not in this case do less for his own security, as well as for that of the whole Empire, than to propose to his co-estates, to enter into an association conformable to all the fundamental constitutions of the Empire, namely, the peace of Westphalia, and to the capitulations of the Emperors, and founded upon the example of all centuries, tending only to preserve the present and legal constitution of the Empire, to maintain every member thereof in the free and tranquil enjoyment of his rights, states, and possessions, and to oppose every arbitrary and illegal enterprize, contrary to the system of the Empire. His Majesty having met with the same sentiments in the Most Serene Electors of Saxony and Brunswick Lunebourg, has just now concluded and signed a treaty of union with them; which treaty is not offensive against any person, nor any way derogatory to the dignity, rights, and prerogatives of his Majesty the Emperor of the Romans, and which has absolutely nothing for its object, but to maintain the constitutional system of the Empire, and the objects just mentioned; and which therefore cannot give the least uneasiness to the Court of Vienna, if that Court has the same views and intention for the preservation of the said system, as there is reason to expect, and as is indeed expected from the greatness of soul, and loyalty of the head of the Empire. It cannot be doubted that the King, as an Elector and Prince of the Empire, and as one of the contracting parties and guarantees of the peace of Westphalia and Teschen, has an incontestable right to conclude with his co-estates of the Empire such a constitutional and inoffensive treaty.

The King having engaged in a war to prevent the exchange and all farther dismemberment of Bavaria, (which war was put an end to by the peace of Teschen,) his Majesty has thereby acquired a right and a particular and permanent interest to oppose any exchange of Bavaria, present and future; and in doing this by such measures as are conformable to the laws of nations, and to those of the German empire, his Majesty only fulfils his obligations and right, without provoking the dissatisfaction or reproach of the Court of Vienna, and without giving any just cause to attribute to him any offensive views or steps against that Court. The King could not, therefore, but be in some measure affected and surprized, when informed that the Court of Vienna exclaimed against this union in its declarations, publicly addressed to all the Courts of Europe, and of the Empire, endeavouring even to give to the said treaty an odious colour.

His Majesty believes not to have given the least cause for such a proceeding; has abhorred conquest, as well before as after the peace of Teschen, in what regards Bavaria and the House Palatine. His Majesty will not imitate the manner adopted in the said declaration; he will take special care not to recriminate. He will satisfy himself with appealing to the testimony of the Electors and Princes of the Empire, who will attest, that without any suggestion or accusation whatever, he has confined himself to evince to them the inadmissibility and danger of any exchange of Bavaria, and to propose to them to enter into a constitutional treaty, such as may be laid before the whole world. To remove every doubt about the purity of the intentions of the King, and the justice of the steps he has taken, his Majesty thinks it his duty to make the conclusion of this treaty, and the motives which occasioned it, known to the principal powers of Europe, who are any ways concerned about the welfare of the German Empire, and the preservation of its system. The King has done this by the present declaration, which he would not fail to communicate likewise to his Britannic Majesty, as a mark of his confidence and attention, and of his desire to secure himself the suffrage of his Britannic Majesty; though he, as Elector of Brunswick Lunenburg, has himself already concurred in the conclusion of the treaty, and has thereby given indubitable proof how much his sentiments coincide with those of the King about the necessity of the said treaty, and the objects which gave occasion to it.

The King is particularly happy to have added these new ties to the friendship and intimacy which has already for so long a time subsisted between the two Royal Houses, and to entertain with his Britannic Majesty the same sentiments for the welfare of the German Empire, as their common country, and for the support of a system, which has an essential influence upon the happiness of the rest of Europe.

BERLIN, *Aug.* 23. 1785.

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*Anecdote.*—A traveller, who had seen the remotest parts of the globe, on his return, was solicited by his friends to relate his adventures.——"I have seen, said he, in a region beyond the Hurons, a strange set of beings who often sit together whole nights, without the attraction of any thing to gratify the appetite. The thunder might rattle over their heads, or armies engage beside them, without disturbing them in the least, as they are deaf and dumb. At times, they utter some inarticulate sounds, without meaning or connection, rolling their eyes in the oddest manner possible at each other. On other occasions, their countenances are marked with the horrid expression of the most malignant passions." Heavens! exclaimed the hearers of the traveller, what can be the object of these unhappy wretches? Are they servants of the public? *No.* Are they in search of the philosopher's stone? *No.* Of the perpetual motion, perhaps? *No.* Then they are certainly sent thither in order to repent and atone for their crimes? *No; you are as much deceived, my friends, as ever.* Good God! then they must be madmen: Deaf, dumb, and insensible! What in the name of wonder can employ them?—GAMING!!

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PRICE OF STOCKS, SEPT. 15.

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| Bank Stock, shut. | Short Ann. 1778, 12 3-16ths a ¼. |
| 5 per cent. Ann. 95¼ a ½. | 3 per cent. Old Ann. 59¼. |
| 4 per cent. Ann. 1777 shut. | India Bonds unpaid, 22 prem. |
| 3 per cent. con. 59¼ a ½ a ¼. | Exch. Bills, 8 a prem. |
| Long Ann. 18 7-16ths. | Lottery Tickets, 13 l. 17 s. 6 d. |

WIND AT DEAL, SEPT. 14. E.

## LONDON, *Sept.* 15.

Yesterday the Neapolitan Ambassador delivered his credentials to his Majesty at St James's.

The same day the new Polish Ambassador was at the levee, and delivered his credentials, it being his first appearance at Court.

Yesterday Col. Pringle kissed the King's hand at St James's, on being appointed first engineer at Gibraltar.

Yesterday Lord Rodney was at the levee at St James's in perfect health, it being his first appearance at Court since his return from the German Spa.

*Extract of a letter from Oxford, Sept.* 13.

"On Monday last their Majesties, attended by six of the royal children, honoured Lord and Lady Harcourt with a visit at his Lordship's beautiful villa of Nuneham, near Oxford, where they passed a very agreeable day, and intended returning in the evening to Windsor; but being captivated by the beautiful appearance of the University of Oxford from the terrace of his Lordship's gardens, their Majesties determined to pay this seat of learning a visit the next morning, and passed the night at Lord Harcourt's. Early in the morning General Harcourt came to this place, and communicated to the Vice Chancellor their Majesties intention, who desired to be received in the most private manner.

"About ten o'clock the cavalcade passed over Magdalane-bridge in four carriages, and alighted at Christ Church College, where they immediately went to the Chapel, and it being the time of divine service, their Majesties attended during that ceremony; after which they saw the library, hall, and every thing of notice in that college; they then proceeded to visit the other colleges and public buildings. On their arrival at the Sheldonian Theatre, they were received by the Vice-Chancellor, Proctors, Heads of houses, Professors, &c. in academical habits; on their entrance the organ played, and continued the time of their staying in the Theatre; here the Vice-Chancellor, Heads of houses, Nobility, &c. were announced to their Majesties, and had the honour of kissing their hands. This ceremony being over, they visited the Observatory, and all the other public places.

"The Mayor and other members of this ancient corporation sent to know where their Majesties would please to be waited on; the King appointed the Town-hall, and came there about three o'clock, when the Mayor, and all the members of the corporation had the honour to kiss their Majesties hands, and the honour of Knighthood was conferred on John Trencher, Esq; Mayor. Their Majesties expressed the greatest pleasure at the reception they met with, and were highly delighted with the grandeur of the buildings, &c.

"The concourse of the people on this occasion (though so sudden a visit) was amazing, and the affability and polite behaviour of the Royal Visitors gained the hearts of all who saw them; they expressed their good wishes by repeated acclamations. Their Majesties returned to Nuneham about five o'clock in the evening; all the houses in the city were illuminated, the evening passed with great conviviality, and health and long life to the King, Queen, and Royal progeny, echoed from every quarter."

The Receiver General of the Court of Chancery has at this time, in his name, in the Bank books, near a million sterling!

The new buildings at the Bank will be completed by Midsummer next. The rooms are to be thus employed:—One principal room for the Consols; one for Bank Stock and the Chancery Will business; a new office for the Accomptant; and, above all, a spacious set of apartments to carry on the business of a private banking house.

By the last mentioned establishment of a private banking trade, by the Bank of England, there will result much obvious advantage to themselves, and indeed to the community. Half of the enormous number of hedge-bankers, of late so preposterously multiplied, will thus at once be annihilated, and annihilated also will be the evils inseperable from them, of excessive paper circulation, and monopolizing experiments against the fair trade, and necessary consumption of the community.

Portia, Lady Townley, and Beatrice, are to be three of Mrs Siddons's parts this season—Kemble playing Shylock, Lord Townley, and Benedick.

Old Macklin again engages for a few nights at Covent Garden Theatre—and his new comedy is understood to be engaged with him.

On Sunday morning last, died, of a violent fever, at his seat at Woodchester Park, Gloucestershire, the Right Honourable Thomas Lord Ducie. His Lordship dying without issue, the title devolves to his brother, Francis Reynolds, Esq; a captain in the royal navy.

The Ordinary of the navy, as made up to the 1st instant, and transmitted to the Admiralty Board by the Commissioners of the several dock-yards, is as under:

In the River—At Deptford, two ships of the line, 22 frigates, and 10 sloops.

At Woolwich—One ship of the line, 16 frigates, and six sloops.

At Chatham—Twenty-four ships of the line, 5 of 50 guns, 19 frigates, and 6 sloops.

At Sheerness—Four ships of the line, 2 of 50 guns, 12 frigates, and 7 sloops.

At Portsmouth—Forty-eight sail of the line, 1 of 50 guns, 25 frigates, and 9 sloops.

At Plymouth—Thirty-one ships of the line, 2 of 50 guns, 12 frigates, and 3 sloops.

In all 110 ships of the line, 10 of 50 guns, 106 frigates, and 41 sloops.

Very disagreeable accounts, we are assured, have been brought home within these few days, respecting the proceedings of the French, by the last ships which arrived from our settlements on the coast of Africa. The fact is, the Marquis de Sai, Commander in Chief, has fortified the river Gambia, in violation of the last treaty of peace; batteries of six guns, *a la barbette*, have been erected at most of the angels of that extensive river. Sierra-Leon has been strengthened with a number of out-works and three star-forts, and the Marquis has made a treaty with Ally Conrie and other Negro Chiefs, greatly to the advantage of the French nation.

*Extract of a letter from Boulogne, Sept.* 6.

"The public prints announced to you some time ago, that the French Cabinet had resolved to have a port in the British Channel; and for this purpose had agreed that the basin of Dunkirk should be restored to the state in which it was before its demolition in consequence of the peace in 1763: this object is now to be pursued in the most serious manner; two cabinet ministers, the Marechal de Castries and Mons. de Calonne, the former at the head of the marine department, and the latter at the head of the Exchequer, are at this moment in Dunkirk, for the purpose of examining the basin, and seeing in what manner the work may be carried on with the least expence and greatest dispatch."

*Extract of a letter from Brighthelmstone, Sep.* 12.

"The whole attention and conversation of this place are engaged to-day, on the horrid occurrence of last night, the particulars of which are not yet sufficiently known to admit of my giving them with authenticity—The following is what has transpired:

"A young lady, a Miss W. under 20 years of age, was set down at her father's last night about ten o'clock, after returning from the rooms. The servants of the lady, who set her down, observed an ill-looking fellow loitering at the door, but took no particular notice of him. This fellow (a journeyman tailor) as soon as the carriage was gone, went in to the young lady's, and told her that he came by her father's desire to attend her to a friend's house at the upper end of North-street, where he was at supper. The young lady unguardedly went unattended by any other person; he inveigled her into a back lane, and there, by threats of murder, holding an open knife at her throat, he forced her into the church-yard, where, after beating and bruising her in the most horrid manner, he completed his shocking purpose, which he repeated seven different times in different fields about the church, where the marks of her struggles are very perceivable on the ground; and lastly, he conducted her to one of the bathing machines, the weather becoming wet and boisterous. The fatality, which luckily very often attends such villains, induced him to escort her home this morning at five o'clock, when fortunately a journeyman to the person with whom the young lady's father lodges, being in the yard, and seeing the condition of this unhappy miserable girl, seized the rascal, and conducted him to the father; but strange to tell! nothing could be done till the Justices should be summoned from Lewes. They came without delay, and this most execrable of villains is just now, after the fullest examination, committed to Horsham gaol.

"The young lady is in such a situation as gives little hopes of her surviving the cruelty of her treatment."

*Extract of a letter from Canterbury, Sep.* 9.

"From the most beautiful appearance that the hop plantations round this city had ever made, the fatal wind from the S. W. on Tuesday last has rendered them a scene of ruin and devastation. One half of the crop, by the best computation that can be made, is entirely destroyed, and those that remain are in a most dreadful situation. Whole hills of hops are blown up together, and the poles lay so very thick upon the ground that the mischief is really incredible, except to those who have seen it; and it is a certain fact that the hops which are left standing have suffered more than those that lie upon the ground; the very essence and condition of the hop is totally destroyed. Thus, in a moment, as it were, from the prospect of growing a crop of 18 or 20 hundred an acre, of as fair a sample as ever appeared in the market, and within a day or two of being picked and housed, the utmost expectation of the planters are now unhappily reduced to half a crop, and a very inferior quality. Nor does the loss end here, for the planter will suffer exceedingly by the prodigious number of poles rendered unfit for any other purpose than fire-wood.... The corn that was standing on the cut and out in the fields, are entirely blown away. The trees in the orchards are stripped of their fruit, and an incredible loss will be sustained by the fruiterers. So strong a wind was scarcely ever remembered."

*Extract of a letter from Amsterdam, Sept.* 6.

"We had one of the heaviest storms yesterday and Tuesday that has been known for four years; several vessels are on shore on the Zuyder Sea, and the mouth of the harbour of Enchuysen in particular is choked up with vessels stranded, some of which will probably be entirely lost. Seven ships are preparing here for Batavia, next month being appointed for their sailing."

## EDINBURGH.

*Extract of a letter from London, Sept.* 15.

"The late excursion made by their Majesties from Windsor Castle to Oxford, was as sudden as it proved agreeable. When their Majesties and the three Princesses left Windsor, they had no intention of going any farther than to the seat of Lord Harcourt, where they proposed paying a short visit, and returning back to dinner. Her Majesty, however, found things so very much to her liking at Lord Harcourt's, as to induce her to prevail on her royal consort to tarry there and dine. Lord and Lady Harcourt were accordingly proceeding to prepare a festival suitable to their Royal guests, but his Majesty insisted upon taking the dinner as it was, and sat down, with his truly amiable Queen, and their beautiful offspring, with all that ease and affability for which he is so justly distinguished. This was the first honour of the kind ever conferred by their Majesties on any subject; and the confusion it occasioned at the Castle, upon the express arriving there from Newnham, about forty miles distance from Windsor, for the Royal attendants to follow their Majesties with *night-caps*, &c. is said to have afforded a very laughable scene. Their Majesties, after dinner, sat down to cards, and amused themselves till supper, which was as sumptuous a one as could possibly be prepared. In the morning the Royal guests proceeded to Oxford, about seven miles off, where the King knighted the Mayor, and viewed all the buildings and curiosities worth seeing; after which they returned to Windsor.

"It was this morning reported, that notwithstanding the assurances of the Court of France; a very formidable fleet, consisting of eleven sail of the line, &c. has been seen at sea, steering their course, as it was supposed, for Cadiz: But this stands in need of confirmation.

"By divers letters from various parts of America, the Congress appears to get on but slowly towards establishing that empire, to form which so much blood has been spilt. This we know to be the fact, that at Madrid no Envoy is suffered to appear from the American States; nor is the Envoy, or Ambassador, from them, either here or at Paris, yet admitted by the Corps Diplomatiques. This is owing to the influence of the Spanish Ambassador, agreeable to the instructions he has received from the Court of Spain, as the Court think the acknowledging any American Envoy, either immediately themselves, or through their Ambassador at any foreign Court, would be a most dangerous example to their subjects in Mexico and Peru.

"By the death of Lord Ducie, Captain Reynolds, who so much distinguished himself as Captain of the Jupiter, becomes a Peer of Great Britain.

"The Cabinet is at present much divided what course, or whether any course shall be taken to bring Mr. Hastings *to account for his administration*. It is not, however, at all probable, that Government will give him any trouble, while the present Ministers continue in office. Lord Thurlow is his avowed friend and most zealous advocate. His Lordship considers and reports him the most able and distinguished character that ever served in any public situation. Mr Burke, nevertheless, is said to be preparing, against the meeting of Parliament, for bringing forward several motions on the subject.

"The mail brought yesterday from Lisbon contains some very disagreeable accounts of the piracies daily committed on the Portuguese by the Algerine corsairs; but there does not appear the least foundation for the report of a truce having been concluded between those barbarians and the Court of Spain, nor is any such thing likely to take place.

"Lord Rodney, whose health was in a very precarious way, and who has been for some time, for the recovery of it, at the German Spa, is now as well as his Lordship has been for many years past, and was yesterday congratulated by his Sovereign thereon.

"London, at present, wears a most gloomy appearance. Besides that the town is naturally thin of people at this time, the shop-tax overspreads every countenance with a more than ordinary concern and discontent. Even amongst the great, it is so difficult to make a levee at St James's, that none will be attempted till Wednesday next."

We have the pleasure to inform the public, by a letter from a gentleman on board the ship to his friend in this city, received by this day's post, that Captain Snow of the Winterton, outward-bound, arrived safe at Table-bay, near the Cape of Good Hope, the 22d of May, after a passage of 15 weeks. Colonel Mackenzie of the 73d, C. Dalrymple, Mr Barlow, Captain Pierie, passengers on board, all well. The Pigot, from India, had arrived the 11th of June, and was to sail for St Helena in a few days. The Governor of the Cape was then at Table-bay.

Last night, the Right Hon. James Hunter-Blair, Lord Provost of this City, arrived in town from London.

The great struggle, which occupied the whole attention of the Society of Barbers for near two months past, about the election of a Preses, was finally concluded on Saturday evening, when victory declared in favour of Mr Andrew Bell, who carried the office by a majority of one vote only. The political skill of those most versant in that science in the Society, was never better displayed, than in the course of the above contest.

The late heavy rains have done great damage to the farmers, and not only raised the prices of grain, but lessened the value of the present crop very much.

The waters in some parts have carried off a good deal of the corns; and yesterday the farmers, in place of going to church, were employed in securing them from the ravages of the waters.

The Circuit Court of Justiciary was opened at Ayr, on Wednesday the 14th current, by the Right Honourable the Lords Henderland and Eskgrove. On Thursday came on the trial of Samuel Campbell baker in Kilmarnock, indicted at the instance of his Majesty's Advocate, for the forgery of a bill, and issuing the same, by discounting it at the banking house of Muir Hunters and Company in Ayr. The unhappy pannel acknowledged his guilt, and the prosecutor adduced several witnesses in further proof. The jury returned a verdict, in one voice finding him guilty. He was sentenced to be hanged at Ayr on Friday the 16th November. There was no other business, which ends the Southern Circuit.

Thursday last, came on at Haddington, the trial of Andrew Herkes, late servant to David Gourlay distiller there, indicted at the instance of John Craw, procurator fiscal of the sheriff-court of the said shire, for having, upon several occasions, broke into his master's cellars, and stole from thence various quantities of aquavitæ. On this trial Mr Buchan Hepburn sat as substitute, along with Mr Law the sheriff-depute, and gave a very genteel and short charge to the jury. The trial lasted for about eight hours: but the case appeared so plain, that the prosecutors on neither side thought it necessary to sum up the proof, or charge the Jury. The jury having unanimously found the pannel *guilty*, the Sheriff passed sentence upon him, to be put into the juggs for an hour, upon Friday the 30th day of September current, with a label on his breast, in large letters, INFAMOUS THIEF OF HIS MASTER'S PROPERTY; and upon Friday the 7th day of October, to be pilloried again in the same manner: To be continued in the Tolbooth of Haddington, till Thursday the 13th day of October, (being Haddington fair day) and then to be publicly whipped through the town of Haddington, by the hands of the common hangman, and to receive six lashes on his naked back, at each of the ordinary stations; and within 48 hours thereafter, to depart from and leave that county, and never to return thereto, under the pain of being imprisoned within the tolbooth of Haddington, for the space of six months, and whipped through the town of Haddington, the first Friday of each month, and thereafter banished again, under the like pain; and warrant is thereby granted to the officers to apprehend and imprison him accordingly in case he so returns.

A paragraph in this paper of last week mentioned that one *Smith* had left a bill in the hands of Mr Ross of Leeds. A person of that name, who exactly answered the description given him, was apprehended at York on Saturday night last, and a servant of Mr Ross's being present, swore that he was the person who had tendered his master the bill, value 26 l. 5 s. drawn by Biddulph, Cox and Co. and apparently indorsed by Nich. Lechmere, Esq; in consequence of which he was committed to prison.—Smith is a stay-maker, and resided in the Minster-Yard, York.

The fire in the sugar-house in the Close, Newcastle, has still kept burning amongst the rubbish. Great exertions have been made to clear it away; but as the west side of that large building fell in, the pile is very great. We are happy to add, that a great quantity of manufactured sugar and other goods have been dug out of the ruins, so that we hope the damage will not be near so great as at first might have been apprehended.

We hear from Keswick, that there was a most brilliant, and by far the most numerous concourse of ladies and gentlemen at the *Regatta*, on Tuesday se'ennight, ever known on any former occasion; notwithstanding the very tempestuous weather.

Yesterday se'ennight about a quarter past one o'clock in the morning, the powder magazine, belonging to Mr Stanton, at Woolston, near Warrington, by some accident took fire, by which explosion a child was blown to a considerable distance, and four men were terribly burnt; but we hear there are great

hopes of their recovery. The explosion was so great, that it was perceived in Manchester and neighbourhood, and judged by many to have been an earthquake.

On Saturday se'ennight arrived in Shields harbour, the ship John, of Newcastle, having on board Captain John Shorter, and the crew of the late ship Henry, also of that port, which ship was lost on the 6th instant, on the Kent, in a hard gale of wind at S. W. the North Foreland then in sight. The crew, after being nineteen hours in the long-boat, in an exceeding high sea, were taken up off Dunwich, in Suffolk, by the brig Phaeton, of Bretagne, Monsr. Joseph Dreano master, bound from Dunkirk to the bay of Biscay, but by the violence of the gale driven upon the Suffolk coast. Monsr. Dreano, by his civility and attention to the above distressed crew, did honour to his country as a Frenchman, and to human nature as a member of society; after comforting the people with wine, and drying their cloaths, he politely made the Captain a present of a piece of money, and taking an affectionate leave, dismissed him again into the boat, the weather being then moderate, when at three o'clock of the afternoon of Wednesday the 7th, they all landed safe at Great Yarmouth.

While the Dutch are endeavouring to reduce the Prince of Orange nearly to the situation of a private man, another hand has attempted to deprive his Highness of the states he possesses in Germany. All the letters by the last post from Vienna, are unanimous in asserting that Prince Nassau Siegen, born in France, and actually in the service of that crown, has solicited and obtained leave from the Emperor to bring an action against the Prince of Orange, for the recovery of the sovereignty, domains, and estates enjoyed by his Highness in Germany; Prince Nassau claiming the whole, as sole heir and representative of his grandfather, to whom these valuable possessions belonged, before they were usurped by the Orange family. The Stadtholder has already been served with the first notice; and when the usual delays are expired, this interesting cause will come to an hearing.

*Yarmouth, Sept.* 11. On Monday night in a hard gale of wind, the Francis, Captain Sharp, of Shields, burthen 400 tons, laden with coals for London, struck on the Scroby sand and was lost; the crew saved themselves, and got on shore at Yarmouth. The William and Betsey, of Ipswich, J. Brown master, with coals, is sunk on Yarmouth bar, the cargo likely to be saved.

*Extract of a letter from Dublin, Sept.* 13.

"Notices have been transmitted to all the port collectors to make up their returns so as they may be lodged in the Custom-house in Dublin on or before the first of January next, under pain of dismission from their employments.

"Business is in future to go on in the Houses of Parliament without intermission: the adjournment that usually took place at the commencement of every session being declared an absurd and unnecessary delay; and orders consequently given, that every public account be ready for introduction by the first day of the session. This will make busy holidays at the Custom-house and other public offices.

"It seems to be the determined purpose of the present administration and their friends, to leave no means untried, to push the propositions through at all events.—Their *particular* friends have carried loads of the bill to the country, and are dispersing them with unceasing assiduity among their adherents—nay, it was this week asserted, that a certain little peer in the neighbourhood of Trim, had very nigh affected a meeting of the burgesses, to express their full and perfect approbation of O's execrated bill, and address L——d L——t to use his influence, to bring forward early in the ensuing session, a bill, fraught, as the little Lord asserted, with such innumerable advantages to the trade of Ireland.

"In such high estimation are the celebrated speeches of Mr Grattan and Mr Flood, on Mr Orde's bill, held in England, that a very large edition of them has been sold in the course of a few days, and they are declared, by men of the first abilities, to have been masterly productions, not equalled by any thing in the British House of Commons. Thus, those men have not only served their country by protecting its constitution and its commerce, but also added lustre to its character, by manifesting their integrity, the genius, the knowledge, and oratorial powers of Irish senators.

"Preparations are making here, as well as in several other ports on the coast, for the ensuing fishery on the north-west coast of the kingdom. We are sorry to add, that, by the latest advices from the county of Donegall we learn, that nothing has as yet been done for the accommodation and furtherance of the fisheries in that part of the kingdom, in consequence of the 20,000 l. granted by Parliament, in addition to the 20,000 l. of private property that was to have been expended in so laudable an undertaking. Thus it generally happens, that when public expectation is raised to the highest pitch, for the success of what is thought a salutary measure, while a grant of money is depending, when that grant is once obtained, we hear little else of the project, but a tiresome narrative of delays, disappointments, and misapplications!"

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*To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.*

SIR,

THE shop-tax having occasioned a good deal of bustle among the class of people whom it affects, a few loose thoughts occurred to me on the subject, which I beg leave to communicate through the channel of your paper.

*Ready money* (or quick returns, in the mercantile phrase) has been always reckoned the spirit of trade. And I am not singular in my opinion, that the man who keeps an open shop has a great advantage over the wholesale dealer, in regard to the ease and convenience with which he carries on his business.

The wholesale merchant requires great stock, or *established credit*, (for an imaginary credit will not do) and binds himself to pay high customs, the regulations as to which duties are—*Pay and deliver*. The aid of a banker is necessary for the support of his business, and the assistance of clerks for its management. His trade being more extensive, his *income* is certainly greater than that of the retailer, whose sales are confined to the place of his residence. But the *specific profits* of the latter, on most articles, considerably exceed those of the former.

When we look to the manufacturer of excisable commodities, his situation may be deemed hard indeed. He likewise requires stock, or established credit: Like the merchant, he has his market to seek; and he must *carry favour* with, and give an indefinite credit to his customers, if he wishes to have any custom at all. His men's wages must be paid weekly; and the King's duties are payable in six weeks*, under enormous penalties. To save these, he has recourse to a banker to discount bills at the loss of 7 *per cent.* Besides, he must submit to the (impudent) intrusion of excisemen, who *form* upon him perpetually.

If we take a view of the manual professions, we will find their situation not much more eligible than that of the excisable manufacturers. The shoemaker may be adduced as an instance. There are many masters of this occupation in Edinburgh, each of whom employs, and pays weekly wages to, six or eight hands; and his annual profits, by their whole labour and his own, do not exceed 80 l. His material (leather) is hardly to be purchased without *ready money*; and his credit to his customers runs to the year's end.

These are some of the disadvantages under which the manufacturer and tradesman labour. Let us compare these with the disadvantages of the retailer: *He*, without ingenuity, without education, often without the service of an apprenticeship, and oftener without a guinea of stock—but trusting to the long credit of from six to twenty months, which he receives from the wholesale dealer—with a slight *notion* of arithmetic, (for I cannot call it *knowledge*)—commences *merchant*; for he spurns at the appellation of *shopkeeper*, but where a tax affects his interest: Without a sixpence of outlay for many months, till his bills become due, (except for his candles in the winter season) without labour at early or late hours, and with the assistance of a shop-boy, whose payment is his *victuals*, he carries on a snug trade, and draws his *ready money change* (as it is called) according as the quality of his goods merits it. I do not mean to insinuate that the retailer does not give credit; but it is only for the current year, and his *ready money* amply compensates this disadvantage.

We have seen instances, where retailers of the *above description*, by the mere advantages of ready money, and a long credit from the wholesale dealer, have cleared very handsome fortunes in a few years.

The shopkeepers of Edinburgh have taken the lead in Scotland in forming an association to procure a repeal of the shop-tax.

I shall take the liberty to examine the hardship which this numerous body suffers by the tax, as stated in their resolutions, and the justice of their claim to be disburdened of it.

The first resolution sets forth, "That the tax imposed on retail-dealers is *partial in its principle*."—So is the coach-makers tax—the horse-dealers tax—the bachelors tax; and, indeed, every tax may be reckoned *partial*, except the domestic taxes on windows, houses, and servants, which are *universal*, and paid by every body, with a few exceptions that are approved of by the whole nation.

The resolution says, "The tax is oppressive in its operation." How a tax, that is only collected *annually*, can be called oppressive in its operation, I leave the Committee to explain.

But "it exempts the wholesale dealers." The framers of the resolutions should have recollected, that the wholesale dealer has already advanced, out of his own pocket, (at the expence of 5 *per cent.* to his banker†) all the Government duties upon all the commodities which they retail‡, and for which they draw *ready money*. I have always looked upon a wholesale merchant [illegible] a collector of the revenue at his own risk and expence. The exemption from the shop-tax is therefore well earned.

This resolution holds out a very singular position, "That the retail shopkeepers, *from being compelled to seek public situations, and pay heavy rents*, contribute in a greater proportion to the *public taxes* than any other description of men, whose incomes are much greater." I would beg leave to ask the Committee, To what office, or under what denomination, do the shopkeepers in general pay these great taxes? Do they allude to the 20 s. license paid by the retailer of *teas* and *spirits*, or to the 5 s. license paid by the retailers of *hats* and *gloves*? The brewer of small beer, the coachmaker, the paper-maker, the tanner, besides their heavy excise, pay *double*—the two latter *five times the highest sum*, for their licenses. The publican who sells a bottle of wine, pays near *four times the sum*. And it will not be said that the incomes of these professions are greater than those of the retailer, *communibus annis*.

If a few ambitious retailers fancy they can take the public custom by *storm*, (as I may call it) by setting up shops of *delicate elegance* in a fashionable part of the town, for which they chuse to pay a high rent to an avaricious landlord, but by which they greatly encrease their business, in what respect does this contribute to the *public taxes*? They have no window-duty; and the landlord pays the land-tax. There is *one* article, of which the retailer is indeed liberal in the consumption, and by which the revenue is no doubt considerably benefited. From this circumstance, however, the shopkeeper may derive an *useful hint*. If he will restrain his passion for unnecessary illumination, and not make his shop to vie with the splendour of a ball-room, he may make an annual saving on candles equivalent to his shop-tax.

The second resolution sets forth, "that the tax does not operate like a tax on any commodity, by raising the price of which the trader can indemnify himself, but is entirely a personal tax." The shop tax was undoubtedly meant as a *personal tax* on a numerous class of people who apparently contributed a very small share of the public taxes. And it will be well for the public if the shopkeepers, out of the immense variety of their commodities, cannot find *one*, by enhancing the price of which they may draw in the public for the tax. But the retailers will not pledge themselves to this: And the exemption of the bakers from the tax, (for the just reason, lest it should have the effect of raising the price of the *grand necessary of life*) affords some ground to suspect, that the public may yet pay the shop-tax ten times over.

The opposition of the shopkeepers to this tax will hardly justify the assertion in their third resolution, "that they are willing to contribute liberally towards the exigencies of the state, along with their fellow-subjects." For there is no description of persons who would not *resolve*, as well as the shopkeepers, that they *already* contribute *above* their proportion to the public treasury. This is such a general argument, that it goes against all future taxations whatever; for if another tax were to be proposed in lieu of the shop-tax, every man would cry out, "Tax me no more, for I already pay more than my proportion."

It is to be lamented, that the extreme necessities of our state have pushed Ministers to extend the matter of taxation far beyond its due bounds, often beyond the ability of the subject, and to objects not justifiable by the principles of our free constitution. But principle is now out of the question; and ability to pay must be the rule of taxation.

If, therefore, a country gentleman, whose fortune barely affords him a carriage to carry his family to church, is able to pay a tax of 10 l. for this necessary convenience;—if a country clergyman is able to pay 10 s. out of a 60 l. stipend for a horse to enable him to do his duty to his parishioners;—if a poor woman, whose subsistence depends on the sale of a few gallons of small beer a-week, is able to pay a *guinea and a half* for a license to drive this humble occupation;—if—(I could never have done with *such ifs.*)—I am clearly of opinion, that the retail shopkeepers, whose business requires a shop of 50 l. or 60 l. rent, and two or three shop-men to serve his customers, and who draws from 50 l. to 200 l. a-week of ready money, is able to pay a shop-tax of 5 l. or 6 l.; and inferior shopkeepers in the like proportion. Q. E. D.

*Edin. Sept.* 11.

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* There is one exception here, but it is an unfavourable one for the manufacturer. The *candlemaker*, by a late regulation, must pay the King's duty every Saturday by twelve o'clock. It is novel cramp on his business entitled the candlemaker, in some degree, to be put on a footing with the *baker*, who is exempted from the shop-tax. But this shop-tax was meant (like that on *legacies and receipts*) as a *ready money tax*, and the *candlemaker* was included.

† I must, in justice, except the hat and glove taxes, which are paid by the retailer. But this affects a particular class in a very trifling degree indeed.

‡ The profits of the banking business, since the unparalleled extension of taxation, which the American war rendered necessary, are beyond all computation. Millions have been clear'd, and all out of the pockets of the merchant, the manufacturer, and tradesman.

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ARRIVED AT LEITH, Sept. 17. Two Sisters, Gorrie, from Boston; Swanness, with coals; West Wood, Armstrong, from Petersburgh, with goods; Providence, Ross, from Aleinouth, with grain, &c.; Friendship, Thomson, from Petersburgh, with goods—Sp. Mally, Brown, from Montrose, with grain; Lady Janet, Fotheringam, from Dundee, with grain; Mary, Hay, from St Davids, with coals; Helen, Wood, from Portnockie, light; Dispatch, Sutor, from Methel, with malt; Diligence, Butler, from Ironden, with goods; Katharine and Peggy, Stuart, from Peterhoogin, with goods; Diligence, Johnston, from Hull, with timber.

*In Leith Road*—Bacchus, Elder, from Cadiz, with malt; Friendship, Donaldson, from Hull, with goods.

SAILED, Peggie, Milne, for Aberdeen, with goods; Euphan, Malcom, for ditto, with ditto; Katharine and Isobel, Lyall, for Perth and Dundee, with ditto; Maria, Anderson, for Limekills, with lead, going to take in coals for Norway; Eliza, Samson, ——, Betsey, Lamb, for Limekills, in ballast.

ARRIVED AT GREENOCK, Sept. 13. Carrickfoot, Tyte, from Dominica, with rum and sugar; the Cumbrae, cutter, from a cruise.

SAILED, Sept. 15. Speedwell cutter, Captain Wallace, for a cruise.

*Sailed from Stornoway.*

Aug. 29. Alan of Shields, Harwood, from Memel, for Dundalk, wood. Yarmouth of Yarmouth, Swechborn, from Dantzick, for Belfast, with ashes and plank.

Nancy of Newcastle, Moffat, from Dieppe, for Drogheda, deals.

Sept. 1. Anne of and for Whitehaven, Rowe, from Petersburgh, with iron, hemp, and flax.

Unity of Hull, Bolsedwood, from Alloa, for Lancaster, with coals.

Polly of and from Peterhead, Robertson, for ——, with fish.

John and Mary of Limekills, Donald, for Eastlake, in ballast.

*Remain*

Cathie of Gardenston, Nicol; Margaret of North Queen's Ferry, Thomson, both from Stornoway, for Hull, with kelp.

Leith of Leith, Clouston, from Whitehaven, for Carron, iron-ore.

Henrietta of and from Wallyford, Smith, for Memel, in ballast.

Margaret of and from Dundee, Caithness, for Sky, in ballast.

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## NOTICE.

THE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE at Invergordon Castle, being already sold by private bargain, the roup thereof, advertised to be held as on Tuesday the 4th day of October next, will not now take place.

ANY to whom the late Mr JAMES MAIN merchant in Borrowstounness stands indebted are requested to lodge a note of their claims with Charles Addison and Sons in Borrowstounness.—Not to be repeated.

THERE is to be a Meeting of the Creditors of PETER ROUGHEAD Merchant in Hadding on, in the house of James Fairbairn vintner there, on Monday 26th current, when business of importance, that cannot be delayed, will be laid before them. It is therefore hoped, the whole creditors will attend, or persons properly authorised for them.

## FARMS IN FORFARSHIRE.

TO be Let those FARMS on the Estate of BOISACK, now out of lease, in such lots and for such a number of years as can be agreed upon. For particulars apply to James Lindsay Carnegie the proprietor at Kinblethmont.

## COUNTY OF BERWICK.

THE Michaelmas Meeting of the Freeholders of the county of Berwick, is to be held within the Court-house at Greenlaw, on Tuesday the 4th of October. Claims of enrolment are lodged for the following Gentlemen.

1. GEORGE BAILLIE, Esq; younger of Jervifwood.
2. CHARLES BAILLIE, Esq; of Rumbletonlaw.
3. Dr FRANCIS HOME of Cokenknows.
4. CHARLES FRANK, Esq; of Bughtrigg.
5. ALEXANDER CHRISTIE, Esq; of Grueldykes.

There will be laid before this Meeting, a proposal relative to the provision of a fund for maintaining the Pease Bridge, and the road between the same and Berwick. As it is understood, that the obtaining of assistance from Government for completing the said Bridge, will very much depend on this provision of such fund, it is hoped that as many Gentlemen as can will attend.

To be Sold, Feued, or Let in Tack, for such number of years as may be agreed upon, jointly or separately, the following particulars, lately possessed by the deceased Mrs Montgomery, viz.

THE House and Garden, commonly called SPRING GARDEN, contiguous to Comely Garden, Edinburgh; four small inclosures opposite to the same, upon the north side of the high road; six acres of the meadow lying between the high road and Restalrig, immediately below the bridge over the Tumble; and the dung ponds at the head of the meadow.

In the ground storey of the house there are a parlour, kitchen, scullery, larder, and milk-house. In the first floor, there are a drawing-room, and two bed-chambers. In the garrets, there are two rooms and a lumber garret, and there are a coach-house, stable, and other offices, and a room and cellar disjoined from the house. The garden is stocked with fruit trees of the best kinds which bear, and the soil is early. Ripe grapes were pulled from the vines upon the fruit-wall the 13th instant. The dung ponds have the first use and command of the Tumble, and may at a small expence be so improved, as to collect a much greater quantity of dung than they have hitherto done, and at a much less expence.

Duncan M'Isack, Mrs Montgomery's gardener, who resides in the house, will show the premisses.

If the house and garden are not sold or let before Martinmas, the house will be let furnished till Whitsunday next.

If any person wishes to purchase Comely Garden, and the house upon it, they will likewise be sold; but the garden is let upon a lease, with a power reserved to the proprietor of taking off a part of the garden for the house.

The house is not under lease.

Whoever wishes to treat about the premisses, or any part, may apply to Ludovick Grant, jun. writer in Edinburgh, or to Lord Chief Baron the proprietor.

## Ground near the Regiſter Office to be feued.

TO be FEUED (for building upon, agreeably to a deſign) by auction, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, on Thurſday the 6th day of October 1785, between ſix and ſeven afternoon,

**That Piece of Ground formerly known by** the name of MOWBRAY's PARK, ſtretching about 400 feet along the north ſide of the road to Leith from Regiſter-ſtreet, to within nine feet of the houſe preſently building by Mr Robertſon, and being of mean breadth nearly 90 feet.

The vicinity of this ground to the Regiſter-Office and New Town, renders it a deſirable ſituation for building upon. And the elevation, agreeably to which the houſes to be erected on it muſt be built, has been deſigned by Robert Adams, Eſqr architect.

The conditions of roup may be ſeen in the hands of James Thomſon writer to the ſignet, Hanover Street. And the elevation will be ſhown by Mr Salisbury at the Regiſter-Office.

## HOUSE TO SELL.

TO be SOLD, by public voluntary roup, within John's Coffee-houſe, Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 28th of September current, betwixt the hours of four and five afternoon,

THAT LODGING or DWELLING-HOUSE, No. 111. poſſeſſed by Mrs Gibb, being the third ſtorey of a new tenement in Niccolſon's Park, with a convenient garret of two apartments, having a fire-place in one of them, a cellar, privilege of a back-court, and pump-well. The houſe is fronting Niccolſon's Street, oppoſite to Mr Davie's, in a ſtraight line with the South Bridge now building; is of eaſy acceſs, well lighted, neatly finiſhed, and in every reſpect well calculated to accommodate any ordinary family.

For further particulars, apply to Mr William Morriſon writer, Edinburgh, who will ſhow the title-deeds, with the conditions of ſale, and has power to conclude a private bargain with any perſon chuſing to purchaſe before the day of ſale.

## JUDICIAL SALE.

TO be SOLD within the Parliament or New Seſſion Houſe of Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 23d November 1785, between the hours of four and ſeven o'clock in the afternoon,

The following LANDS and ESTATE which belonged to the deceaſed George Sinclair of Stircock, in the two following lots, viz.

LOT I. The Lands of WEDDERCLETT and UPPER and NETHER HAUSTERS, with the teinds and pertinents thereof, lying within the pariſh of Wick and ſhire of Caithneſs.

The proven rent whereof, after all deductions, is 70l. 16s. 10d. 3-12ths Sterling; and the proven value of theſe lands, being twenty-one years purchaſe of ſaid rent, is 1645 l. 3 s. 11 d. 5-12ths Sterling. Theſe lands of Wedderclett and Hauſters hold of the Crown.

LOT II. The Lands of STIRCOCK and MILL thereof, BLINGARY, HAUSQUOY, GRAYSTONES, and ACHAIRN, with the teinds and pertinents thereof, lying within the ſaid pariſh of Wick and ſhire of Caithneſs.

The proven rent whereof, after all deductions, is 87 l. 8 s. 1 d. 11-12ths Sterling; and the proven value of theſe lands, being twenty-one years purchaſe of ſaid rent, is 1835 l. 11s. 5 d. 1-12th Sterling. Theſe lands of Stircok and others hold feu of Mr Sinclair of Barrock, for payment of an yearly feu-duty of 4 l. 6 s. 2 d. Scots.

The whole of this eſtate lies at a diſtance of about only from two to three Engliſh miles from the royal burgh of Wick; and from the moſſes on this eſtate, which are inexhauſtible, the inhabitants of that burgh are in a great meaſure ſupplied with peats for firing. The lands themſelves are of very conſiderable extent, and are capable of great improvement; and there is a great appearance of finding lime-ſtone upon theſe lands.

The articles of ſale, and title-deeds of the different lands, may be ſeen at the office of Mr Keith Dunbar, depute clerk of Seſſion; and copies of the proven rental may be got from William Sinclair writer to the ſignet, to whom perſons chuſing to be informed of further particulars may apply.

## JUDICIAL SALE.

TO be SOLD within the Parliament-houſe of Edinburgh, upon the 23d day of November 1785, between the hours of five and ſeven afternoon,

The SUBJECTS after mentioned, which belonged to ANDREW CRANSTON, in the Abbey of Holyroodhouſe, viz.

I. The TENEMENT of HOUSES and Pertinents, lying in the Abbay, and pariſh of Canongate, ſet in tack to Mrs Binning; the free yearly rent of which is proved to be 47 l. 1 s. 10d. Sterling; and the upſet price, which is fixed at *twelve* years purchaſe of that rent, amounts to - - - - L. 565 2 2

II. The BREWERIES and other HOUSES, alſo lying in the Abbey, now or lately poſſeſſed by Joſeph Symington, Andrew Archer, and John Hardie, the free yearly rent of which extends to 38 l. 19 s. 8 d. 9-12ths Sterling; and the upſet price is fixed at ſeven years purchaſe, being - - - - L. 272 18 1 7-12ths

III. The DWELLING-HOUSES in the Abbey, now or lately poſſeſſed by Cumberland Liſton and Thomas Swinton; the free yearly rent of which extends to 8 l. 19 s. 11 d. 1-12th Sterling; and the upſet price is fixed at ſeven years purchaſe, being L. 62 19 7 4-12ths

IV. The TENEMENT of HOUSES lying in the Abbay, now or lately poſſeſſed by Andrew Cranſton, William Lamb, and Mrs Crawford, the free yearly rent of which amounts to 26 l. 17 s. 9 d. 9-12ths Sterling; and the upſet price of this parcel is fixed at ten years purchaſe, being - - - - L. 268 18 1 6-12ths

V. The yearly FEU-DUTY of L. 8. Sterling, and other caſualties of Superiority, exigible by Mr Cranſton, in virtue of a feu-charter, granted by him to the late George Miller brewer in Abbay.—This Superiority is proven to be worth 21 years purchaſe of the feu-duty, and at that rate, the upſet price extends to - - L. 168 0 0

VI. The TENEMENT of HOUSES lying in the Abbay-Hill, and pariſh of South Leith, poſſeſſed by James Keith and others, at the free yearly rent of 15 l. 3 s. Sterling, and to be expoſed at five years purchaſe of that rent, which makes the upſet price amount to L. 75 15 0

The ſubjects will be expoſed to ſale either in the parcels above mentioned, or in ſuch other lots as may ſuit intending offerers.

The conditions of ſale, and title-deeds, are in the hands of Mr John Callender, depute-clerk of ſeſſion, and copies of the proven rental may be got from Kenneth Mackenzie writer, Milne's Court, Edinburgh, who will communicate any other particulars to perſons wiſhing for further information.

## Lands in the Counties of Roxburgh and Berwick

FOR SALE.

To be SOLD by private bargain, in whole or ſeparately,

I. THE Lands and Eſtate of CRAILING, in the pariſh of Crailing and ſhire of Roxburgh, the yearly rent whereof is about 1239 l. Sterling.

II. The Lands of MOUNTHOLY and ROUNDHAUGH, in the pariſh of Jedburgh and ſhire of Roxburgh, the yearly rent whereof being about 253 l. Sterling.

III. The Lands and Barony of TRABROWN, in the pariſh of Lauder and ſhire of Berwick, and Superiorities thereto belonging; the yearly rent whereof, including the ſaid feu-duties, is about 1561. Sterling.

The lands of Crailing and Mountholy lie contiguous, are extenſive and improveable, and very pleaſantly ſituate upon the banks of the Tiviot, about ſix miles from Kelſo and three from Jedburgh. There are many large plantations of trees upon theſe lands, ſome of them far advanced, and fit for cutting, and all of them in a thriving condition. There is a manſion-houſe at Crailing which, at no great expence, may be made fit for the accommodation of a gentleman's family.

The lands and barony of Trabrown lie about a mile north of the town of Lauder, upon the great road from London to Edinburgh. Theſe lands are alſo extenſive and improveable, and lie at no great diſtance from lime and other materials. They afford three frechold qualifications in the county of Berwick.

Thomas Scott at Crailing houſe will ſhow the lands of Crailing and Mountholy, and Robert Romanis writer in Lauder, will ſhow the lands of Trabrown.

The rentals and title-deeds may be ſeen in the hands of Walter Scott writer to the ſignet, to whom intending purchaſers may apply.

## NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of ELSPET and JOHN SHANDS merchants in Garmouth.

THE Truſtees for the Creditors of Elſpet and John Shands merchants in Garmouth, having, in terms of the act of Parliament, made up a ſecond ſtate of the funds and debts that have been made effectual ſince laſt diviſion, and of the bankrupt's affairs in general; and new claims having been given in for creditors who got no dividend at the laſt diviſion,—the ſum to be divided will be ſo ſmall, and ſome diſputes depending beaween the truſtees and ſome of the creditors not yet determined, the expence of which muſt be defrayed in the firſt place; it is thought no ſecond dividend can be made at the end of twelve months from the laſt diviſion, in terms of the act. But in order that all theſe matters may be regularly before the creditors, they are deſired to meet in the Town Council-houſe of Elgin, upon Friday the 14th day of October next, at 12 o'clock noon, that the creditors who have lodged claims ſince laſt diviſion, may receive their dividends; and that the whole creditors may ſee the ſtate of the bankrupt's affairs, and give ſuch further inſtructions to the truſtees as may be neceſſary.

## LANDS IN BERWICKSHIRE.

To be SOLD, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Tueſday the 22d of November 1785, betwixt the hours of ſix and ſeven in the afternoon,

THE FOLLOWING LANDS, part of the Eſtate of AYTOWN, VIZ.

LOT I.——The Lands of Aytownlaw, Weſtfield, and Welltower, all contiguous farms, and preſently poſſeſſed by John Cockburn at a rent of 571l. Sterling, beſides kain.

LOT II.——The Lands of Cocklaw, poſſeſſed by Thomas Brodie at a rent of 307l.—the Lands of Cheſterdale, poſſeſſed by Mrs Martin at 162l. 12s.—the Lands of Cairncheſter, whereof one part is poſſeſſed by Peter Brodie at 112l. and the other by William Lyal at 90l. 19s. 6d.—The total rent of the farms in this lot is 672l. 11s. 6d. beſides kain.

The proprietor has right to the tiends, which are valued, and the public burdens are very moderate.

The lands in the firſt lot lie within two meaſured miles of Eymouth, and ſeven of Berwick; and the lands of the other lot lie a little more than one mile from Eymouth, and five from Berwick. The whole are at preſent let to good tenants; the ſoil is remarkably good; the lands are in excellent order, and completely incloſed, and there are ſuch clauſes in the leaſes as oblige the tenants to keep and leave them in a ſtate of improvement. The houſes upon the farms are in perfect good repair, and have been lately built at a very conſiderable expence. Each lot affords a freehold qualification.

The proprietor, in the view of a ſale, has taken the tenants bound by their leaſes to allow the purchaſer to take into his own poſſeſſion, upon a value to be fixed by arbiters, as much ground as may be required for a houſe and policy; and there are large thriving plantations of trees on each of the lots.

The articles of roup, and progreſs of writs (which is clear), will be ſeen, by applying to William Anderſon, clerk to the ſignet, who will inform as to other particulars.

Robert Thompſon, the factor at Aytown, will ſhow the lands.

## SALE of LANDS in KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

To be Sold by public roup, within the George Inn, Dumfries, upon Wedneſday the 12th of October 1785, between the hours of five and ſix afternoon,

THE LANDS after-mentioned, belonging to ROBERT RAE, writer in Kirkcudbright, in the lots following:

LOT I.—The Lands of PIBBLE, lying in the pariſh of Kirkmabreck and ſtewartry of Kirkcudbright. Theſe lands are ſet at 52l. 10s. 6d. upon a tack for nineteen years from Whitſunday 1779. They conſiſt of above 720 acres, partly arable and meadow, and partly muir ground. They lie within two miles of Ferrytown, where plenty of ſhells are to be had; part of them is already ſhelled, and the whole well incloſed and ſubdivided. Theſe lands hold of the Crown, and are valued in the ceſs books at 100l. Scots. The tiends are valued.—Upſet price 800l.

CHAPPELTOWN, lying in the ſtewartry of Kirkcudbright.—Upſet price 8l.

The articles of roup, &c. are in the hands of John Clark junior, writer in Dumfries; and to him, or to William Keith accountant, or to John Tait junior, writer to the ſignet, Edinburgh, or John Thomſon, writer in Kirkcudbright, perſons deſirous of further information may apply.

## SALE OF ARDMILLAN—AYRSHIRE,

BY ADJOURNMENT, AND THE UPSET PRICE REDUCED.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Queen's Head Inn in Ayr, upon Friday the 21ſt day of October next,

The Lands and Eſtate of ARDMILLAN, lying in the pariſh of Girvan, and ſhire of Ayr, conſiſting of the following particulars:

I. The HOUSE and GARDENS of Ardmillan, and the lands adjoining to them, which were in the natural poſſeſſion of the late proprietor, and as now poſſeſſed by John M'Mikin, Eſq; on a miſſive, curent for one year after Whitſunday next, at the yearly rent of, L. 100 0 0

II. MAYOCH and WOODLAND, alſo poſſeſſed by Mr M'Mikin, upon a leaſe for twenty-five years from Whitſunday 1783, at - - - 50 0 0

N. B. He paid 200 l. Sterling of graſſum at his entry.

III. DRUMFAIRN, lately poſſeſſed by James Dun, and ſome houſes and yards, lately poſſeſſed by Margaret Orr, and now let to Mr M'Mikin for twenty-five years after Whitſunday laſt, at - - - 25 0 0

N. B. He paid 100 l. Sterling of graſſum when he got his leaſe.

IV. CARNRANY and PENBRAIN, LOCHTON PARK, and others, poſſeſſed by Charles Earl, upon a leaſe for twenty-one years, from 1ſt November 1779, at 190 0 0

V. BYNEHILL, (excepting that part of it lately occupied by William Eagleſome) poſſeſſed on a miſſive by William Roxburgh, for twenty-three years from Martinmas 1773, at - - - 17 0 0

VI. That Part of BYNEHILL, lately poſſeſſed by William Eagleſome, now by William Roxburgh, who ſits upon a verbal ſet at - - 5 0 0

VII. The SUPERIORITY of the Lands of KILLANTRINGAN, and ſome houſes and yards about Girvan, which yield a feu-duty of about - 1 7 6

Total rent, L. 388 7 6

THE DEDUCTIONS ARE,

1. Feu-duty payable to the Biſhop of Galloway, - L. 5 6 1 4-12ths
2. Vicarage teind payable to the College of Glaſgow, - 5 0 0
3. Stipend payable to the miniſter of Girvan, 9 bolls 3 firlots of meal, and 13 bolls 3 firlots bear, rated for the laſt year at L. 17 2 9
   And in money 1 2 2 8-12ths
   18 4 11 8-12ths
4. School ſalary, - 1 5 6

29 16 7

Free rent, L. 358 10 11

The upſet-price reduced from 10,000 l. the proven value, to 9000 l.

The eſtate has not been meaſured, but it is of very conſiderable extent, and enjoys many great advantages. It affords, amongſt others, a freehold qualification in the county. The houſe is in good repair, and fit to accommodate a large family. Its ſituation is uncommonly pleaſant, being near the ſea, and commanding a delightful proſpect of the iſlands of Arran, Iſlay, &c. The gardens are ſome of the beſt in the country, and partly walled, and planted with wall-fruit.

For further particulars, application may be made to John Macmikin of Killantrinan, Eſq; at Ardmillan; or to Andrew Blane writer to the ſignet, who will ſhow the title-deeds and articles of roup.

TO BE SOLD,

## HOUSES AND YARDS,

*In the Town or Village of Ayton, and County of Berwick.*

THERE will be expoſed to Sale, by public voluntary roup or auction, for the benefit of the creditors and repreſentatives of the deceaſed ROBERT LISLE, or LISLE, late feuer in Ayton, within the houſe of James Parrot, innkeeper there, upon Thurſday the 29th day of September current, betwixt the hours of three and five afternoon,

All and Whole the HOUSES and YARDS, with the Privileges and Pertinents thereof, lying in the town of Ayton, which belonged to the ſaid Robert Liſle at the time of his death, and that in one or more lots, as ſhall be judged expedient by the expoſer previous to the ſale.

The ſubjects will be ſhown by Mark Ranken, reſiding in Ayton, or the other tenants thereof; and the articles of ſale may be ſeen in the hands of John Young writer, Kincaid's Court, Edinburgh, truſt-diſponee of the repreſentatives of Robert Liſle, or of Mr Alexander Chriſtie junior, writer in Dunſe, either of whom will communicate ſuch other particulars as may be requiſite to be known prior to the ſale.

Thoſe who may have claims on the repreſentatives of the ſaid Robert Liſle, and have not yet given in notes of them, and of the vouchers and grounds on which they reſt, are requeſted to lodge ſuch notes with Mr Young as ſoon as may be.

## LANDS in ANNANDALE.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the King's Arms Tavern, Dumfries, on Wedneſday the 21ſt day of September 1785, betwixt the hours of five and ſix o'clock afternoon,

ALL and Whole the Lands of HOTTS, BETWIXT-THE WATERS, FOULTOWN, WHITELEES, and GILMARTIN, with the Pertinents, lying in the pariſh of Middlebie, ſtewartry of Annandale, and ſheriffdom of Dumfries.

The preſent yearly rent of theſe lands is 1481. 2s. 3d. and at Whitſunday 1786 it riſes to 153l. 2s. 3d. The tenants pay all public burdens, except the ſtipend, which is 3l. 4s. 7d. yearly. The current tacks are all nearly expired, and on new leaſes the lands will give very conſiderable riſes of rent. The manſion houſe and garden, with about twenty acres of land, are preſently out of leaſe. Theſe lands hold of a ſubject ſuperior for payment of a trifling feu-duty; they conſiſt of about 450 acres, moſtly arable, and capable of great improvement, from their contiguity to lime.

There is a good quantity of valuable old timber on the lands of Betwixt-the-Waters, which will be ſold either ſeparately or with the premiſes, as purchaſers may incline.

The manſion houſe is pleaſantly ſituated at the diſtance of two miles from the great turnpike road leading from Carliſle, by Moffat, to Glaſgow and Edinburgh, within a mile of the turnpike road from Annan to Langholm, ſix miles from the ſea port of Annan, and four from the market town of Eccleſechan. The farm houſes on the lands are moſtly new and in good order, and the lands are in general well incloſed with good ſtone dykes and hedges, and ſeveral hedge rows and young plantations, very thriving.

If no offerers appear for the whole eſtate upon the day of ſale, it will be entered and ſet up in the following lots:

LOT I.—The Lands of Hotts.
II.——The Lands of Betwixt-the-Waters and Foultown.
III.——The Lands of Whitelees.
IV.——The Lands of Gilmartin.

The articles of roup, progreſs of writs, ſearches of incumbrances, and rental, are to be ſeen in the hands of Alexander Young, writer in Edinburgh. The tacks and plans of the eſtate are lodged with Mr George Richardſon at Pearſbyhall, who will ſhew the lands; and copies of the articles and rental with Mr James Graham, writer in Dumfries, to any of whom perſons wanting further information may apply.

Offers for a private ſale will be received any time before the day of roup.

## SALE of LANDS in KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

*Upſet Price further reduced.*

TO be Sold by public roup, within the George Inn, Dumfries, upon Wedneſday the 12th of October 1785, between the hours of five and ſix afternoon,

The Lands and Eſtate of BARMAGACHAN, lying in the pariſh of Borgue and ſtewartry of Kirkcudbright.

The preſent free rent of theſe lands is about 316l. beſides kains and caſualties, of which, however, about 12l. is liferented by a perſon of conſiderable age. The upſet price to be 5600l. which is only about *eighteen* years purchaſe of the preſent rental. Great part of the price will be allowed to remain in the purchaſer's hands. The tiends are valued.

The lands hold of the Crown, and give two frechold qualifications upon the old extent. There is a good manſion-houſe upon the premiſes, with offices of all kinds, and a large garden well ſtocked with fruit trees. The eſtate conſiſts of exceeding fine land, well ſituated for improvement, and a great part is already improved. The farm houſes are very ſufficient.

There is a good deal of wood about the manſion-houſe, upon which no value is put, and the manſion-houſe ſtands in a moſt delightful ſituation, about a mile from and in view of the ſea, and within three miles of the great military road leading from Carliſle by Dumfries to Portpatrick.

For further particulars apply to Mr William Keith accountant, or John Tait junior, writer to the ſignet, Edinburgh; or Matthew Buchanan or John Smith, writers in Kirkcudbright. Mr Paterſon of Dunſop, in the neighbourhood, will ſhow the lands, and Mr Keith has power to ſell by private bargain. A plan of the lands may be ſeen in the hands of Mr Tait.

*For Diſorders in the Stomach and Bowels, Nervous Caſes, and Conſtitutions debilitated by free living or natural infirmity,*

THE CELEBRATED

## ORIENTAL VEGETABLE CORDIAL.

ABSTRACT of a few CASES wherein this Medicine has been attended with ſucceſs, and which confirm the general opinion of its efficacy in all complaints of the ſtomach and bowels, nervous and debilitated caſes:

MR THOMAS ALMGILL, ſurgeon and apothecary, of Bridge-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, certifies, That he was relieved from premature death, occaſioned from ſudden excruciating pains in the ſtomach and inteſtines.

Mr Walter Rogers, ſurgeon and apothecary, of Droxford, in Hants, certifies, That he has experienced the Oriental Vegetable Cordial on his patients, and found it of great ſervice.

A Gentleman of great reputation, apothecary to one of the principal hoſpitals in London, has permitted any perſonal reference to him reſpecting the good effects of the Oriental Vegetable Cordial, experienced on numbers of his poor patients for ſeveral years.

The Lady of a Baronet certifies, That after ſuffering the moſt excruciating pains in the ſtomach and bowels for ten days, ſhe was perfectly relieved by only taking half a wine glaſs of this Cordial.

Mr Thomas Hammond certifies, That the widow of the Rev. Mr Langford, aged 57 years, was relieved from colicky pains, attended with manifeſt nervous complaints; and that, by taking this cordial thirty-four days, ſhe was perfectly cured.

The patentee has been favoured with numerous letters, through the medium of his agents in every part of England, and from perſons acknowledging the happy effects reſulting from the uſe of this ſalutary medicine; extracts of which have been from time to time publiſhed in the newſpapers.

N. B. If the Wilſon can fur

Sold by MR CORNWALL, patentee, at his houſe, No. 13, Conduit-ſtreet, Hanover-ſquare, London, in bottles of 5s. or the quantity of ſix bottles 1l. 3s. 3d. with proper directions.

Allowances to thoſe who buy quantities.

Sold retail, by appointment, by Meſſrs HUSBAND, ELDER, AND Co. Edinburgh; Chalmers and Co. Aberdeen; Mr Sharp, Inverneſs; Mr Hodgſon and Mr Saint, Newcaſtle; Mr Morſcrope, Berwick; Miſs Furnace, Wigton; and by at leaſt one vender in moſt towns in Great Britain, &c. 2

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